HON. HORACE MAYNARD will address the people of Blount county at Maryville on Saturday next, on the political topics of the day. And on Monday next he is expected to speak at Jacksborough, in Campbell

the continued pressure of ill-health compelled fur- fond of quoting. The New York Evening Post ther change. The milder climate of the South at- says:

A member of the Presbyterian Church, he led a life of consistent piety; was an unwavering patriot; a gentle husband and father; an excellent neighbor,

ed in the Whig on the unfavorable prospect of fruit at the North and East, and the fation, we mention it again, as it will be a source of revenue if attended to in season, these twenty-six would rise and put the whole order as the larger portion of the fruit was killed North in the bud by the severity of the winter, and what was left was much injured by the late spring, and the severe

their attention to drying fruit-which is in abundance—they will find a ready market lately engaged in an attempt to destroy the Union ; for every pound they can dry, and at good prices. See the advertisement of the Apple and Peach parers in another column. They are recommended as the best machine President of the United States, no matter by what in the market, and claim to pare 12 apples in one minute, and pare, core and slice 8 in a minute, ready for drying.

For sale at the store of J. F. Cooper, Gay street, opposite the National Bank.

Police Commissioner.—A. A. Pearson of Hamilton county, has been appointed Police Commissioner by the Governor for Mr. Pearson is a true man, well qualified, imprisoned in Tuscaloosa, in 1861, for his Union sentiments, and has a just apprecia-

most valuable of all the Cathartic Pills offered to the public-operating by virtue of a special affinity for the mucous membrane of the bowels; being sugar coated they are especially adapted for the use of children and are unquestionably one of our most satisfactory catharties, and should be in constant use in domestic practice.

CRYSTAL LAKE ICE .- A superior article of Ice can always be had of Messrs. Brown & Co., at Higdon's store, at the low price of 31 cents per

THE Atlanta Intelligencer of August 11th, contains a leader on the subject of "Political and Religious Persecution," in which the Governor of Tennessee is held up as a man, " who, in his vindictive nature, has seized upon Churches, persecuted the ministers thereof, and in many ways violated the fundamental principles of the Constitution."

We quote these remarks for the information of our home folks, and ask them to point out a single church in the State, seized by the Governor. Churchos and whole congregations have gone over to the old Northern Methodist organization. Perhaps they blame the Governor for this. Preschers who sung Dixie, made political speeches, and persecuted Union men, have fied the country and dare not return again. Perhaps they charge this upon the

Johnson County.

rebel-Johnson influence. We have a letter from

"Judge Butler and H. P. Murphy addressed a large audience at the court house on Monday. The Judge made the ablest speech of his life, and vindiested Congress and our State Government. Murphy vindicated the course of the majority in the Legislature, of which he has made a working, true and loyal member. The people of this county are almost a unit for Congress and against the Presi-

Judge Butler is a true man, popular with the people, and exercises a large influence for good. He or abandon his whole theory of reconstruction." is using it in the right direction. Murphy is also endorse his course.

At a meeting of the members of the Metropolitan Palice, held at the office of the Police Commissioner of the city of Chattanooga, on the 10th day August, 1866, Mr. John F. Hamill was called to the Chair, and Mr. A. J. Grahagan was requested to act as Sacretary. After a short and appropriate address by the Chairman explaining the object of the meeting, Mr. A. J. Grabagan, Mr. John A. Beach and Mr. T. W. Rawlston, were appointed a Committee to druft suitable resolutions in relation to the death of Commissioner Wm. R. Tracy, after consultation | titled to a republican form of government, even if

mournful dispensation of his divine Providence to remove from our midst our worthy Commissioner and fellow-citizen, Wm. R. Tracy; therefore, Resolved. That in the death of Commissioner Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with his rel-

atives in this their sad bereavement. Resolved, That in the death of Commissioner Tracy his friends have sustained no ordinary loss, the cause of humanity a true friend, the poor a practical helper, society one of its brightest ornaments, and the Government an ardent supporter.

Resolved, That each member of the Metropolitar Police wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty

days, as a testimony of esteem and regard to his Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions be tendered to his relatives.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be furnished the city papers, the Nashville Press and Times, and the Knoxville Whig, for publication. Resolved. That a copy of these proceedings be oluced on the records

On motion the meeting adjourned sine die. JOHN F. HAMILL Chairman. A. J. GAHAGAN, Secretary.

An exchange gets off the following: "Dead Duck"-Johnson, Feb. 22d .- "Impromptu and facetious utterance." Dead Dog"-Brownlow, July 19.—"Deliberate, gross and beestly dispatch."

Stephens, the Vice-President of the late Confederacy, has written a letter in favor of the Johnsen-Philadelphia Convention. We have no doubt but that Jeff. Davis, John C. Breckinridge and Isham G. Harris are all as ardently in favor of the said

ter's advertisement in another column.

The President Condemned by the

The storm of indignation which the infamous conduct of the New Orleans rebels aroused among the loyal people of the North, is intensified u pon learning that they were openly sided and abetted in their fingrant acts of lawlessness by the President of the United States. Not only is his action unhesitatingly condemned by the entire well-pronounced Union press of the country, but even those so-called Republican journals which have been disposed to deal tenderly with his criminal blunders can find no excuse for this latest development of that terrible DEATH OF THOS. H. SMILEY .- We announced, calamity to the country which the President egotislast week, the death of Thomas H. Smiley, Esq., an tically terms "my policy." As might be expected, old and much respected citizen of this city. He the Copperhead and rebel press, without exception, died, after a protracted illness, on Thursday, the 2d is in ecstacies over this new evidence of "great inst., at the age of sixty-two years. He was born at states manship" upon the part of Mr. Johnson.— Springfield, Vermont, the son of a clergyman .- They, however, are only the exponents of that class Early in life he commenced a course of study for the American people, happily in the minority, the medical profession, and had already made great out of which the New Orleans mob was composed. progress, when a permanent loss of health inter- As samples of many others of the same class, we rupted, and he shandoned his studies, and for a time | have selected three prominent journals from whose engaged successfully in mercantile pursuits. But columns the rebel organ of the President here is so

tracted him. And having gained some knowledge "We do not see how all this can be explained; we of the then newly discovered Daguerrean art, he trust the President, by publishing the whole corresavailed himself of it to furnish him, at once, with pondence, of which we have now only his order, occupation and with support. The result was that interference, but the act of interference itself. For most of his life was spent in the States of Virginia,
North Carolina and Tennessee—the last twenty

North Carolina and Tennessee—the last twenty

To have had as unfortunate an effect as his 22d of February speech. Instead of comforting and proyears in Knoxville. He become proficient in the art thus casually adopted; keeping up with its advancement, and following it with an artist's interest, and not unprofitably, as long as his health permitted.

He become proficient in the reducing speech. Instead of comforting and profice the law-abiding and loyal citizens, it seems to have encouraged a bloody-minded and vindictive mob of men lately engaged in rebellion; instead of "suppressing all illegal or unlawful assemblies," in the words of the order, the effect seems to have been to give full reign to a most lawless and law-defying mob, and to secure complete immunity from pun-

ishment to the rioters. "Who made the President the judge of the and has gone to the grave regretted by all who knew gality of a State Convention? When did he hear evidence upon the matter? Where does he get his authority for interfering? By the Constitution "the United States shall protect each State against FRUIT.—Not long since an article appearinvasion, and on application of the Legislature, or
of the executive, (when the legislature cannot be convened,) against domestic violence." Where was the 'invasion?' where the 'domestic violence?' vorable prospect in Tennessee. It being of where the application of the legislature, or of the executive? Where was even the danger to the pubmuch importance to the people of this sec- lie peace? A convention numbering twenty-six men met in a hall in New Orleans. Was it feared by the murderous mob or by Mayor Munroe that of Thugs to the sword?

"It does not escape the attention of the Unionloving people that every outrage like the New Orleans riot, in the Southern States, is done in the interests of oppression, and against equal rights and frost the 25th of May, and wet weather in impartial justice, by men who were but lately zealous and flagrant rebels, and who continue to boast of their crimes against the country and the flag .-Now, if the people of Tennessee will turn | Whether at Memphis or New Orleans, in Richmond or in Georgia, wherever we hear of mob violence, it is the violence, the brutal lawlessness of men and their victims are men, women and children whose loyalty to the Union was so active during the war that no history of the war can he written without recording their courage, fidelity and self-sacrifice. It is not pleasant to Union-loving people to see the accident or inadvertence, placed in the position of giving encouragement to such lawlessness, and make less endurable the sufficiently hard position of men who, with him, are bated and reviled by the late rebels as 'Southern loyalists.'

The New York Commercial Advertiser, another conservative journal, is equally forcible in its denunciation of the President's conduct. It says:

"The course of the President thus far in connection with this outbreak cann ot certainly meet with approval at the North. The result shows that his Chattanoogo, vice Major Tracy deceased .- reply to the Lieutenant Governor, that the courts should be sustained by the military, was interpreted by the enemies of the convention as an invitation and the choice of the loyal men. He was to go forward and break it up. He now, after learning of the details of the massacre, telegraphs, not to the Governor, but to the Attorney General of the | South German States. The Czar has entered into State, to use sufficient force 'to sustain the civil au- no arrangement relative to the question as yet. thorities in suppressing all illegal or unlawful assemblies who usurp or assume to exercise any power or authority without first having obtained the con-Roback's Blood Pills are undoubtedly the sent of the people of the State. Nothing is said about 'suppressing' the angry mob who were hav-ing control of the city yesterday. But what will strike the reader as most significant in this dispatch is the manner in which the existence of the Governor is ignored. Mr. Wells was chosen Lieutenant Governor long before Mr. Johnson was elected to the Vice Presidency, and he is now the Governor of the State, recognized as such through his election to that office last November. If the President is, therefore, as he claims, carrying out the reconstruction policy of his predecessor, then Mr. Wells, as Gover-nor, is the very embodiment of that 'policy,' and can no more be ignored than the Governor of New York. His own theory of reconstruction is thus completely set aside by the President, and he acts on the supposition that the recovered States are sages and recent addresses, has asserted that he was influenced by a desire to combat the centralizing tendencies of the day. But we hear find him guilty of an assumption of power such as the most ardent believers in a centralizing government would never have dreamed of exercising. If, as he asserts, the Southern States are restored to their full rights, with the exception of being represented in Congress, how, then, can the ignoring of Governor Wells be regarded otherwise than a clear act of Executive

"The fact that President Johnson now allows the military to interfere in the case of the New Orleans convention is not calculated to soothe the enemies of his policy, when they recall the fact that he refused such assistance when asked by Gov. Brownlow, through General Thomas, in the case of the Nashville Legislature. If his reconstruction policy has any virtue or force whatever, then Mr. Johnson had no right to interfere in one case more than in the other. It was clearly wrong for him to withhold assistance when solicited to secure the passage of the constitutional amendment, and then to tender that Johnson county, the extreme eastern county in assistance when solicited to prevent the adoption of this State, is all right and can't be led astray by the the amendment by a body legally constituted or otherwise. There is here a glaring inconsistency in his course, which the President must expect will be Taylorsville, dated August 8th, from which we give eagerly seized upon by his political opponents. It this extract: still believes himself possessed of the right and perogative to interfere in State matters whenever deemed best by him to do so. The reconstruction conventions of the South were time and again called upon him to mould their legislation to suit his views; and when the State election occurred in Tennessee, he telegraphed to Governor Brownlow to strictly enforce the franchise act, adding that sufficient military force would be placed at his disposal. Now, we submit that Mr. Johnson, in order to attain to consistency, must either abandon these views

We content ourselves with but one more extract a sound man, stood up to the Union cause on all It is from the New York Sun, which has heretofore points, and as was to be expected, his constituents | been disposed to support the policy of the President.

"It is true that the convention in question was not elected by 'the people of the whole state.' At the time of its election three-fourths of the said people-of the able-bodied class-were fighting to destroy the Union and hunting down such men as Andrew Johnson. The convention was elected by a majority of the eligible voters in Louisiana, and we cannot see how it can be ignored without also ignoring all other political acts done by Union men of the South during the war. What will become of the State of West Virginia under such a precedent? And what becomes of the President's reported dec-laration that the Union men of the South were enreported the following preamble and resolutions, there were only enough of them to run the State machinery? The decision of the President in the rebel voters—nineteen thousand colored voters, and

Government should not fail to appreciate. It is the frage prevailed. The colored men of Louisiana little flame at the apex of the volcano which indi-have among them much property and intelligence. Tracy we have lost an efficient commander and beloved friend, who, by his many acts of courtesy and loved friend, who, by his many acts of courtesy and loved friend, who, by his many acts of courtesy and loved enemy is praiseworthy, and leniency to a The white loyalists of Louisiana have allowed to break forth at any time. Magnanimity to a conquered enemy is praiseworthy, and leniency to a cates the boiling, seething mass below, that is liable Those in New Orleans own fifteen millions dollars quered enemy is praiseworthy, and leniency to a criminal is often laudable; but the the present and future welfare of the country is a political consideration which should be held paramount to every other.

> The Second Battle of New Orleans, land knows that it is the sheep who are constantly Well, forty Union martyrs at New Orleans, victims of a rebel mob incited by Mayor Monroe, and to send such idle tales by telegraph. The blacks led on by Shgriff Hayes, late of the rebel army, pale are not likely to attack anybody—not even when and stark in their bloody shrouds "sleep the sleep they are themselves first attacked, it seems, for we that knows no wakening." This Second Battle of do not hear of any rioters being killed. We advise New Orleans destroyed more lives than the first, and the colored men of New Orleans and of the South we feel assured that it will bring grander results for generally to defend themselves when ruffians atthe cause of human liberty. Andrew Jackson led tack them, and to take life for life and limb for the Union forces in the first battle, lost eight men, limb. That is the best way for them to secure resand won a great victory. Andrew Johnson led the pect for themselves, in a community which elects rebel forces in the second battle and won the day. Monroe its mayor. They are numerous enough; let having killed forty and wounded over one hundred | them strick back, once, and strike hard. The cowgood and true Union men. He has won a victory ardly wretches who deny justice to men because of brute force, but let us trust that the moral victory of the Bloody Thirtieth of July, which our murdered and martyred friends have achieved, will animate the soul of the great Union party, and hasten the downfall of the infamous usurper who, like Saul of old, breathes forth murder and slaughter in the White House against all who resist his will. Forty murdered Union men, all butchered, stabbed, bruised, and cut to pieces in one morning! Dr. Dostie was shot and run through again and again. The Times, a notorious rebel sheet, says: "To see the negroes mutilated and literally beaten to death as in Washington the more he is thought of. [Great they sought to escape was one of the most horrible

Late from Europe by the Atlantic

The Atlantic Cable being completed, and in good working order, we now get news from Liverpool London, Paris, and other points, in a few days that we used to get in a a few weeks. Ours is an age of progress. We give a few brief dispatches, as specimens, setting forth items of foreign news: [Delayed dispatch, by the cable, to the Associated

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Liverpool, August 2.—The Liverpool cotton mar-ket has been dull to-day. The sales were 8,000 bales, without any alteration in prices. London, August 2 .- Consols closed to-day at 88 road shares were quoted at 741; Erie railroad shares

Liverpool, August 4 .- The cotton market to-day is flat. The sales were 8,000 bales middling uplands London, August 4 .- Consols were quoted at 871 for money; United States Five-twenties, 681; Illi-

nois Central, 741; Erie, 411.

[Special to the New York Herald.]

London, Aug. 3, via New York Aug. 5.—Martial law has been proclaimed in Lower Austria, and also n Venice, Prussia and Wurtemberg. London, Aug. 2 .- The advices from the seat of war state that the Prussian troops have entered Mannheim and Heidelberg.

The Peace Conference is to be held at Prague.-

The preliminaries thereto, as agreed upon, are as follows: Austria is to withdraw from the German Confederation, and is to lose Venetia and her part of Schleswig-Holstein, and also to pay ten million dollars to her adversaries as expenses of the war .-The German States north of the Main are to form a union under the guidance of Prussia. The German States south of the Main are to form an independ-

The Italian patriot, Farini Guery Mazzini, is In the Goodwood races the Goodwood stakes were won by Special, and the Goodwood cup by Duke. London, Aug. 4, via New York, Aug. 5-There is nothing in the political news to-day of interest. [Received in New York the 5th.]

on, Aug. 4 .- The bill for the renewal of the writ of habeas corpus in Ireland was read a second time in the House of Commons last night. Mr. Gladstone, in a speech, supported the Government, and warmly praised the treatment accorded to the Fenians by the American Government.

Mr. Magaw's resolutions against the bill was negatived by one hundred and five against thirty-one. The French Embassador to England left for Vichy last night by command to see the Emperor. London, Aug. 5 .- Before the armistice had been

extended to Bavaria, the Prussian army had moved rapidly and secured a good footing. They are forcing a paper currency upon the people. By the agreement the Prussians are to occupy Warseburg, but the Bavarians are to retain the fortress of Mayence. The Bavarian troops left it yesterday, and the Wurtemburg troops will leave on the 8th inst. The river Rhine is reopened since the signing of the truce. Part of the Swiss troops, which were moving on the border, have been disbanded during the treason and rebellion the only wholesome or safe last three days. The Austrians have been pouring into the Tyrol via Bavaria to the number of forty

The Italian navy is to be reorganized. The court martial of Persano, who recently commanded the of pardon has become hateful to the Union-loving Italian fleet, is progressing. A new Italian loan of people, and every rebel pardoned excites new alarm 350,000,000 has been ordered. The Cholera is increasing in England.

FIRST MEETING OF THE PRUSSIAN CHAMBERS. Berlin, Aug. 6 .- The first sitting of the Chambers was held to-day. The members rose and cheered the King and the Prussian victories. Count Stalberg was elected President of the Upper House.

THE VISIT OF THE AMERICAN FLEET. St. Petersburg, Aug. 7 .- There is great enthusiasm here in reference to the visit of the American squad-

Some of the principal Russian bankers have subfrom Keazler to Morsehausraen. BUSSIAN EFFORTS WITH PRUSSIA

POLITICAL ARRESTS. made by the military here and in other parts of

Hungary. PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

A DEFINITE TREATY OF PEACE SOON TO BE SIGNED -ITALY TO HAVE ANOTHER CHANCE TO FIGHT. Vienna, Aug. 6 .- It is expected that a definite treaty of peace will soon be signed by the Austrian and Prussian Plenipotentiaries. Italy is not included. If the difficulty relative to the armistice with Italy is not arranged within a few days, hostilities

MEETING OF AUSTRIAN AND ITALIAN GENERALS. Florence, Aug. 6.—The Italian and Austrian Generals met at Cormons, in Austria, to negotiate. nothing more than conquered territory, subject to France takes no part in the pending armistice. Austhe authority of any person to whom he may for-ward instructions. Mr. Johnson, in his veto mes-will probably meet at Paris.

that they ought to have taken Mr. Lincoln's advice in 1864, and established impartial suffrage. They have probably discovered, what will yet be demonstrated to the loyalists in every Southern State, and to the whole country, that the love of Union, the batred for rebellion, is found chiefly among the laboring class, and that while white suffrage may give the majority in every Southern State to the lawless and rebellious politicians, impartial suffrage will show a large majority of the people everywhere to be in favor of Union, law and liberty. "Mr. Lincoln wrote on the 13th of March, 1864, to Governor Hahn, suggesting the wisdom of equal suffrage. Here is his letter

"EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, March 13, 1864.]
"Hon. Michael Hahn: MY DEAR SIB: I congratulate you on having fixed your name in history as the first Free-State Governor in Louisiana. Now you are about to have a convention, which, among other things, will probably define the elective franchise. I barely suggest, for your private consideration, whether some of the colored people may not be let in, as, for instance, the very intelligent, and especially those who have fought gallantly in our ranks. They would probably help, in some trying time to come, to keep the jewel of liberty in the fami-ly of freedom. But this is only a suggestion, not to the public, but to you alone.

A. LINCOLN. But the convention had got no further yet than the foolish doctrine that this is "a white man's government;" they saw themselves sustained by the general government, and probably imagined that they could always call upon that; and they threw away their great opportunity. The New Orleans Tribune speaking of the attempt to reorganize Lou-

isiana, says: "General Banks, when he called forth the election of 1864, had in his power the electing of the conventioners by the generality of the people. He went to the white men only. Governor Hahn had for several months an opportunity to enlarge the electoral franchise by only making public President Lincoln's letter, and calling together the Legisla-ture, or even the convention. He chose to secrete the letter in his pocket. Self-government, in the true sense of the word, was thus denied to Louisi-

New Orleans case will of course put an end to the five thousand loyal, or, as they are called, Radical WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God by a convention, and give the ex-rebels full sway in the voters, in Louisiana, at an election where all voted. "The New Orleans riot is a warning which the evenly balanced in the State, if only impartial suf-This shows that the two parties are in reality pretty

their prejudices to get the better of their common sense so far as to exclude these people, their natural and indispensable allies, from the suffrage. As for the tale of a crowd of negroes armed and marching through the streets-everybody in wolfthey are black, will leave them alone when they find that their victims know how to protect themselves.

Lieutenant General Sherman gave the speech-Washington. In response to a serenade he appear- ring the war with reference to emancipation. ed on the balcony and spoke as follows:

"My fellow-citizens, I thank you for this complilaughter.] I am a stranger among you, and I shall depart to-morrow for St. Louis, where I shall be Description.

De

From the New York Evening Post.] Making Treason Odious.

One of the things which made Mr. Johnson Vice Presid nt, and by the death of Mr. Lincoln, President of the United States, was his celebrated saying, "Treason must be made odious, and traitors punished." The Union-loving people of this country saw safety in that speech. They adhered, to a it as it man, to that programme. They felt—and feel—that if the leading traitors are brought to punishment for their monstroust crime, and if treason is made odious, the country is safe, for we may hope to gain all else by argument and by the help of

Somehow traitors have not yet been punished. Many of the vilest and most pernicious have been pardoned, and the chief of all still lies in prison for money; United States Five-twenties, at the close of business, was quoted at 69; Illinois Central railon the day of the Memphis riots than it was before it was more odious when the colored Unionists of Georgia were driven away from the Union soldiers' graves they wished to decorate than before. It became still more odious yesterday morning, as people read the account of the New Orleans riot; and the New York Daily News, the Richmond Enquirer and half a dozen journals conducted in a similar spirit, make it more and more odious, from day to

Not only is the spirit of treason becoming odious by the lawless and defiant course of the men who lately were engaged in an attempt to overthrow the Government and Union, and who have been so freely forgiven for their crime; traitors as well as freely forgiven for their crime, traitors as well as treason are becoming odious. The process by which this is brought about is not precisely that which was in people's minds when they applauded Mr. Johnson for his famous phrase. But it is just as effectual-it may turn out to be more so. For the condemnation which the Southern leaders are bringing upon themselves is more severe,

and will bring with it severer penalties than any the courts would have decreed. The Union-loving people are quietly watching these men; they see hem everywhere the abettors of violence, of unrighteousness; stirring up sedition; the industrious sowers of hatred and uncharitableness: turbulent, lawless, defiant. They draw their own conclusions from all that has passed in the last year in the South; and those conclusions are not favorable to the continued rule of the class which boastfully pretends that it alone can and ought to rule in the

If there is any man of influence and of common sense in those States, he would do well to warn those who were lately engaged in rebellion that they will be wise to act somewhat more cantiously and prudently than they are doing. They ought to understand that though the twenty millions who fought for the Union are patient and long-suffering, they are not fools. They would do well to re-member that by about twenty-four millions of our population treason and rebellion are regarded as crimes deserving of the heaviest punishment; and that every lawless act, every reckless defiance, every bosstful assumption on the part of the men who were rebels and traitors, only strengthens the sentiment, which is growing rapidly in the North-ern States, that conciliation of traitors is a huge blunder, free pardon a deadly mistake, and severitreason and rebellion the only wholesome or safe

It should be remembered that it is not yet too the way of reconstruction. Already the very name and dissatisfaction. Already people begin to feel, and to say, that the rebel leaders ought not to be pardoned, that the chief movers in every State eight to be treated as the criminals they are, or at best as aliens, and, if they are permitted to stay in the country at all, should have this permission only on condition that they refrain from all part in pol-itics, either by speaking, writing, voting or holding

Public sentiment is more set now upon confining office to the original Unionists than it was six or three months ago; the people more universally demand the execution of the laws against treason now than they have ever done since Lee's surrender. If Congress had chosen't adopt constitutional amendment guaranteeing in the name of the nation, not only equal rights but equal suffrage, it would need scribed thirty million francs to complete a railroad only another New Orleans riot to gain the vote of every Northern State for such a measure.

The lawless class in the Southern States seem to Renewed efforts are being made to sustain the in-tervention of Russia with Prussia in behalf of the government impossible there. Let them not go too far, let them remember that the patience of those who supported the Union when they were in arms to destroy it has a limit, and that there is only one thing sure-whatever may happen to rebels and Pesth, Aug. 6.—Several political arrests have been traitors, whatever inconvenience they have to be put to, or whatever severity of punishment may be required to hold them in awe, the American people are determined justice shall de done, liberty-equal Dresden, Aug. 7.—Special peace negotiations are and impartial liberty—shall be maintained, and about to be opened between Prussia and Saxony. erritory. Pardoned traitors like this Monroe, Mayor of New Orleans, and hundreds of others, are making treason so odious here, by their outrageous misconduct, that they will presently find themselves fatally the losers by it.

> General Sheridan Declares the New Orleans Riot a Preconcerted Rebel Con-STARTLING ACCOUNT OF AFFAIRS IN NEW ORLEANS.

> A Washington dispatch to the Cincinnati Ga-

"A number of promising Unionists, just arrived The New York Post on the New Orleans, Massacre.

The N. Y. Post, a moderate Republican journal, and heretofore very partial to the President, de
The N. Y. Post, a moderate Republican journal, and heretofore very partial to the President, de
The N. Y. Post, a moderate Republican journal, and heretofore very partial to the President, de
The N. Y. Post, a moderate Republican journal, the other a rebel, happened to get into a political the very partial to the President, de
The N. Y. Post, a moderate Republican journal, the other a rebel, happened to get into a political to the President, de
The N. Y. Post, a moderate Republican journal, the other a rebel, happened to get into a political to the Visited Stock were declared to the very partial to the President New Orleans, give startling accounts of the state of affairs in that city. Two instances will the city of Hartford, and the old Board of Directors chosen. At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, the old officers were unanimously re-elected. The business of the Phoenix for the whole history of the Company; regularly QUARTER-LY dividends of 3 per cent, upon the Capital Stock were declared; business largely in excess of any preparation of the present properties.

and heretofore very partial to the President, denounces the New Orleans massacre, and declares openly for colored suffrage. says:

"We shall discuss the convention question another time, and will only now say that the loyalists of Louisiana are by this time, probably, convinced of Louisiana are by this time of Louisiana are by this time of Louisiana are by the case time to discussion. Upon separating the rebel told the clared; business largely in excess of any prious year, and the solid financial condition of the Phœnix excess of any prious year, and the solid financial condition of the Phœnix excess of any prious year, and the solid financial condition of the Phœnix excess of any prious year, and the solid financial condition of the Phœnix excess of any prious tim until there were seventeen bullet and knife holes in his corpse. A Coroner's jury brought in a verdict of killed in self-defense. "The murdered Dr. A. P. Dostie not long since

received notice that one of his friends, a Union man, living up the river, had been shot, and was not expected to live. Dr. Dostie went to see him, but he died soon after his arrival. No notice was taken of this murder. "A gentleman who formerly served on Gen. But-

ler's staff, who has lately returned from New Orleans, says that not one in six of the murderers of Union men or freedmen are ever arrested. "It is stated by officers from the Southwest, that there are only 1,200 troops in the Department of Louisiana.

A COLD-BLOODED MASSACRE "Gen. Sheridan telegraphs to Gen. Grant to-day that the riot in New Orleans was not the spontaneous outbreak of an ordinary mob, but the execution of a pre-arranged plan of the rebels to slaughter the leading Union men of the State; and that there is evidence that this plot was concocted weeks ago. "The Associated Press dispatches from New Orleans are glaringly false, and are dictated by the rebel State officials themselves. "Gen. Sheridan expresses the opinion that the riot is but the commencement of the scheme to rid

Louisiana of Union men."

The Slave-Trade of Richmond. A gentleman intimately acquainted with Rich-mond, before and since the rebellion, informs us that the slave traffic of that city amounted annually, for many years, to ten millions of dollars. One-fourth of this sum was net profit to the four hundred persons engaged in the inhuman business-a negro costing \$700 generally bringing \$1,000. Many of the finest houses and estates of the city were in the hands of these men, and many "F. F. V.'s" of the highest social standing were silent partners in the business. They controlled the banks, and subsidized the pulpit, press, and politics of the State. In the winter of 1861 the trade was unusually dull, and its leaders went into the secession movement on what seemed to them the soundest financial principles.—
Their avowed purpose was to get up an excitement, which should make slave property insecure in the border States, and bring it into their hands, to be transferred at a great profit to the cotton region.—
They encouraged every violent measure, got up ac-There were it seems, twenty-four thousand excession meetings, employed fire-eating speakers and bands of music, and resorted to every available expedient for "firing the Southern heart."

These reckless traffickers in human flesh are now poor and desperate. Accustomed to lavish expenditures, they naturally seek to plunder an impoverished community by means of drinking saloons and gambling hells. Their former occupation was exactly adapted to prepare them for these new methods of winning a livelihood, as well as for murder, robbery, and assessination. With these desperadoes swarming at every corner, it is no wonder that Richmond is a dangerous place of residence for men who were conspicious for their hostility to the rebellion. The plot lately formed there for the assassination of Judge Underwood, and which was defeated only by the vigilance of his friends, does not at all surprise us. The wonder is, rather, that it did not

Of course, there are many good men and women in Richmond, but we suspect there is not another city at the South in which there is so large a number of these once prosperous but now povertystricken slave traders, who, as a matter of course, are all fierce champions of the President's policy of reconstruction .- New York Independent

A "So-called" Democrat.

I am against any man that supported the Constitutional amendment abolishing slavery.

I am a supporter of Andrew Johnson.

I abhor all Radicalism. Lieutenant General Sherman gave the speech-making President a sharp thrust the other night in to support faithfully all the proclamations made du-

> I fought four years to break up the Union of these States, or sympathized with those who did.
>
> I solemnly declare my warm attachment to the Union of these States.—Louisville Democrat. The Detroit Advertiser says: "The President announced some time ago that he had 'unrolled the Constitution.' He had better roll

General Simon Cameron on President

A Radical meeting was held at Harrisburg, Pa, on Wednesday last, at which General Cameron pre-

"General Cameron, on taking the chair, briefly alluded to the situation of public affairs, contrasting it as it existed now with what it was a year ago. year ago, we were told by the man whom a terrible ent made President, that traitors must and would be punished. To-day that same man is plotting not merely to lighten the penalties of treason, but actually to secure such a recognition for traitors as would give them a precedence and power in the Government which they did not possess before they conspired for its overthrow. These facts could no onger be concealed. Andrew Johnson's faithlessess to the policy and the party which made him Vice President had become a portion of the common shame of treason. It was useless to deny it any longer, while those who sought its justification would be compelled to share its odium. General Cameron then casually alluded to what had been and yet was expected from the Government in dealing with trai-The people who saved the Government expected the odium of treason to rest forever on the riginators of the late rebellion. If a hundred leadrebels had been seized at the end of the war-if Davis and his immediate associates had bee tried, convicted and hanged, the troubles would have been over, and the work of rehabilitation fin-

Brownlow and Johnson.

For many years before the war. Brownlow and ohnson were fierce and bitter enemies. There is scarcely an abusive adjective in the language which these men have not hurled at each other. But at the outbreak of the war they both united in a stern resistence to the rebellion, and of course were both cordially hated by the secession leaders. Since the accession of Johnson to the Presidency, they have again become enemies, and have lately been engaged in a desperate game of political strategy.ohnson determined that the Constitutional Amend ment should not pass the Tennessee Legislature and Brownlow determined that it should. The President descended to every species of political intrigue and finesse to prevent a quorum of the Legislature from assembling, and succeeded until the Governor arrested the recusant members and enforced their attendance, and thus secured the quorum which passed the amendment, and Tennessee is once more in the Union. We never had any special admiration for Brownlow as a man, but the victory he has thus secured for the Union is of inestimable importance. We presume the triumph of Brownlow will not make the feelings of Johnson toward him any more cordial.

We should think the President would begin to be somewhat discourage 1 at the ill success of his political strategy. The game seems to be blocked at every point .- Alton (Ill.) Telegraph.

Sec retary Harlan says in his letter of resignation

"Praying that the Supreme Ruler of nations may bless you with health and vigor to endure the arduous labors incident to your high position, and wisdom to carry into effect such wise measures of policy as Congress may devise to secure the domestic late to revise and reverse all that has been done in | peace and national unity, I have the honor to be, with great respect,

"JAMES HARLAN, "Secretary of the Interior."



SINCE FEBRUARY, 1864, THE PHENIX. of Hartford, has met with THREE \$40,000 00 LOSSES, as Colt's Pistol Factory, Hartford, Conn.
 Cotton Warehouse, Mobile Ala.
 Burning of Portland, Maine.

The above losses have been adjusted AND PAID, to the ene satisfaction of claimants, promptly, and without the slightest inconvenience to the Company. [8Y TELEGREPH.] PORTLAND, MAINE, July 12, 1866.

To HENRY KELLOGO, President, Our Losses all paid. Total, Thirty-seven Thousand Eight Hundred Bollars. A. W. JILLSON, Vice President. Cash Assets, July, 1866.
 Cash on hand, in Bank, and with Agents.
 \$140,131 46

 United States Securities.
 125,592 50

 Thomas on approved Securities.
 183,490 00

 New York Bank Stocks.
 81,250 00

 Hartford Bank Stocks.
 158,070 00

ellaneous bank Stocks Bonds-State, City and Water. Ohio State Stock Accumulated Interest on Loans ... 5,213 17 Market value of Assets

Actual Net, \$993,968 20. over one inilion dollars, and a mercantile system of local agencies, under the management of veterau Underwriters, from far East sunrise to the golden shores of the Pacific slope, and from the Guif of Mexico to the iron-bound coasts of the Northern Labor.

Northern Lakes.

The undersigned is authorized to issue policies in the above popular and and leading Corporation, at proper rates. LOSSES ALWAYS PAID PROMPTLY. JNO. S. VAN GILDER, Resident Agent, Knoxville, Tenn.

EDUCATION.

KNOXVILLE

LE INSITTUTE. THE FIRST SESSION (OF FIVE

months,) for the scholastic year 1866-7, commences on Tuesday, Sept. 4th, 1866. TUITION PER SESSION from ten to twenty dollars according to studies pursued Competent Teachers in French, Music, Painting, and Draw ing, are ready to enter upon their duties.

Contingent expense for half term Board in house of Principal per wook, 4 00. No deduction for absence unless in case of protracted sick-classical course are taught.

For particulars or estalogue, address

EAST TENNESSEE UNIVERSITY, KNOXVILLE, TENN.

WINTER SESSION BEGINS SEPTEM-Tuition, \$20 per year.
Tuition, \$20 per year.
Board in clubs, \$3 per week.
Board in families, 4 to \$5 per week.
THOMAS W. HUMES.
Preside

HAMDEN SIDNEY ACADEMY. THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE

TUITION. Primary Department

WATERBURY, CONNECTICUT. THE NEW BUILDING IS ENTIRELY Heat, Ventilation, Hot and Cold Baths, Gymnasium, etc.

The school embraces three distinct departments with a regular course of study in each. The Faculty consists of nineteep teachers and professors. REPERFNCES. - Rev. T. W. Humes, and Jas. C. Moses, Esq., Rev. R. G. WILLIAMS, Principal.

COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY. SS MONTAGUE STREET, BROOKLYN.

THIS INSTITUTION FOR THE ED-THIS INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION of young ladies has been in successful operation for the past fifteen years.

Thorough instruction is given in all the branches of a solid
and polished education. A piersant home is furnished in the
family of the Principal, whose special attention is given to the
social cultivation and improvement of his pupils.

The Academic Year will commence the 17th of September
next. For particular information, reference can be made to
Messrs. George W. Mabry and James H. Cowan, patrons of
the Seminary; also to Col. O. P. Temple, all of Knoxville.

J. SHIRER & CO.

MANUFACIURERS AND DEALER IN
ATT ACHMENT.

This CAUSE IT APPEARING
Also, give particular attention to the Purchase and Shipthe State of Tennessee, as shown in the bill: It is ordered that
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REMOVAL.

WANTS.

TWO HUNDRED HANDS WANTED. IMMEDIATE EMPLOYMENT WILL be given to two handred hands at good wages, to work on the Knoxville and Kentucky Railroad, between Knoxville and Jacksboro'. R. CRAIGHEAD,

aug 8-1m WANTED-AGENTS -- \$75 TO \$200 per month. Agents wanted everywhere, male and female to sell the "Common Sense Family Sewing Machines."
\$18. The machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, braid, bind and
embroider. The cloth cannot be pulled apart, even after
every third stitch is 'ut. Every Machine is warranted three
years. Services of disabled officers and soldiers especially desired. They sell well in connection with books, but pay a
much larger per cent. For terms address us at Franklin, ky.,
P. O. Box 29.

S. M. TOLIVER & CO.,
augl-31*

General Agents for the South.

\$2,000 A YEAR MADE BY ANY one with \$15-Stancil Tools. No experience necessary. The Presidents, Cashlers, and Treasurers of three Banks indorse the circular. Sent free with samples. Address the American Stencil Tool Works, Springfield, Vermont.

WANTED. 50.000 Pounds Ginseng! 50.000 Pounds Feathers! 25.000 Pounds Beeswax A S WE EXPORT GINSENG TO CHINA. ements to dealers.

R. A. HOLDEN & CO.,

67 Vine Street, Cincinnati, O.

\$1,500 PER YEAR! We want Agents every-machines. Three new kinds. Under and upper feed. Sent on trial. Warranted five years, above salary or large commission paid. The ONLY machine sold in the United States for less than \$40, which are fully liceased by Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Singer & Co., and Backelder. All other cheap machines are infringeness; and the seller or user are liable to arrest, fine and imprisonment. Illustrated circulars sent free. Address, or call upon Shaw & Clark, at Biddeford, Maine, or \$90 A MONTH !-Agents wanted for articles, just out. Address O; T.

INSOLVENCY.

NOTICE OF INSOLVENCY. THE INSOLVENCY OF THE ES-TATE of Wm. Brown having been properly suggested to be County Court of the county of Anderson: It was ordered y the court that all creditors of said Estate file their claims authenticated, in the manner prescribed by law, with the Clerk of the County Court for the county of Anderson, on or before the let Monday of December, 1866, that they may receive their pro rata of said estate. This 2d day of July, 1866. july25-6to

ROBACK'S BLOOD PI

SUGAR-COATED. Free from Mercury ALL MINERAL POISON And are, undoubtedly, the best remedy extans BLOOD GOO.

SICK AND NERVOUS HEADACHE

Operating , of a special affinity for the thereby removing the courses. As a hey can have no rival, being com-posed of the most

Powerful Vegetable Extracts which have a direct action on the SPLEEN AND LIVER, the happy effect of which can be seen after one or two doses. They Remove the Bile.

Assist Digestion, Cure Costiveness, In fact, they are, as their name 0 BLOOD PILL

"The Life-Giving Principle." triney search out disease and strine at its very root, leaving the system in the full vigor of beaith; are PERFECTLY HARMLESS TO INFANTS, OR PERSONS OF THE MOST DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, and are a SAFER, SURER AND BETTER

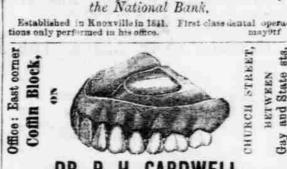
Purgative Pill Z than has ever before been available to mankind, and, being thickly SU-GAR-COATED, are especially adapt-ed as a REMEDY FOR CHILDREN, and paragraphs. ed as a REMEDY FOR CHILDREN, and parsons who have a dread of swallowing a pill. They are, unquestionably, one of our most salisfactory CATHARTICS. satisfactory CATHARTICS, and no household should be without them.

PRINCE, WALTON & CO.. (Successors to Dr. C. W. Roback,)

SOLE PROPRIETORS. Nos. 56, 58, 60 & 62 East Third St. CINCINNATI, O.

Are Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Patent Medicines EVERYWHERE.

DENTISTRY. DOCTOR FOUCHE, DENTIST. OFFICE:-Gay Street, one door south of



AS THIS DAY EFFECTED AN H arrangement by which he will be able in the future to supply all persons who may desire, from a single to a full set of teeth, on the

Being the latest improvement in our profession, and having been sufficiently tested to warrant its utility, we take pleasure in recommending it as being far proferable in many respects to any other base heretofore used. It can be used in many in-stances where all other materials fall. No one need, therefore, despair. Call on me, give me your work and I will demonstrate these facts.

Remember that a full set of teeth on this method cost only half what they would on gold, and yet preferable in all respects.

m8tf Respectfully. P. H. CARDWELL.

BOOTS AND SHOES. D. G. TERRY. LADIES AND GENTLEMENS

WANT MY FRIENDS AND THE Southern and Western Exchange Office. public in general, to take due notice and govern themselves accordingly, that I am now prepared to make all
kinds of Gente' fine French and American Calf Sewed Boots,
Patent Leather Boots, and Congress Gaiters. Also, Ladies
Gaiters, Balmorals, and Stippers. All kinds of repairing donwith neatness and dispatch. Shop in Lamar House building
on Cumberland street, two doors from Gay. Give me a call
of California.

CHANCERY COURT-TAZEWELL. IN THIS CAUSE IT APPEARING ATT ACHMENT.

Circuit Court, Third Judicial Circuit, Knox County. REMOVAL.

Dr. J. R. LUDLOW HAS REMOVED to his house on Mabry street, cast of first creek and nearly opposite Ingle's Mill, where he may be found after five schooler, Andrew Graham, Jefferson Nash, John H. Sawyers, James Schooler, James Graham, Jefferson Nash, John H. Sawyers, James Schooler, James Graham, Jefferson Nash, John H. Sawyers, James Graham, Je

One Tract of Land of Eighty-four Acres, south of the river, and half mile from the court house, and fronting upon the river about 2,000 feet, respects, but hilly. There is fine red

marble upon this land NO. 14.

NO. 15. A Zinc Mine, one mile from Knozville, and Ten Acres of The whole or any part of the above property is offered at private sale, at fair prices, on our two and three years time; or for Planter's Bank of Tennesses

VALUABLE MILLS AND WATER POW-

with a comfortable dwelling house on the bank of the Hoiston River, fifteen miles below Knoaville, in the town of Louisville, is now offered for sale. For further particulars apply to [sep2007] KENNEDY & BRO'S. COR SALE.—400 HUNDRED ACRES on the Tennessee River, at the Mouth of Piney River .-Nearly all is first class river bottom band, level and very productive. Offered at \$8,000 one-half what it has been sold It is now land, part of it still in tir COCKRILL & SEYMOUR

FOR SALE .-- 85,000 ACRES OF UNIM-PROVED LANDS in different parts of East Tennesses, containing immense mineral wealth. Well adapted to stock graining, with some splendid sites farms, and water power. Also, some of the lands are well suited to writle colonies of Emigrante. Particular respecting every hard of head is East Tennesses, will be promptly and gratisionely gives, by addressing or calling on. COURRILL & SEYMOUR.

FOR SALE .- IMPROVED LANDS IN I' in all parts of East Tennessee, prices and location to suit all kinds of purchasers. Address or call on COCKRILL & SEYMOUR.

Farming Land, in Scott county, 12 miles from Huntsville, 150 Acres under cultivation. 250 Acres of Creek bottom land which produces remarkably well. A grove of 300 Sugar Maple trees, near the house. Well timbered and well wat red. A magnifinent stock farm. On the route of the proposed East Tennessee and Kentucky railroad.

mar28:1 COCKRILL & SEYMOUR. LOR SALE .-- 1,500 ACRES IN AN

This property will be divided to suit purchasers, and affords rare opportunity for investment. Price \$29 per Acre.
mar2Stf COCKRILL & StYMOUR. FOR SALE.—195 ACRES, FOUR MILES from Knoaville. Rolling land, with a rich soil. A good Grist Mill. A young Vineyard. 65 Acres under good

rafted to Knoxville at a very small expense.

NOTICE.

Jail Commis- oners PROPOSALS. DROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Knoxville and Kentucky Railroad Company until the 25th inst., for the construction of the Trestle work required on their line between Copper Ridge and Clinton, viz.—400 (four hundred) feet, 28 (twenty-eight) feet high at Copper Ridge, 400 (four hundred) feet, 28 (twenty-eight) feet high, at Jordan's Branch; four hundred feet, twenty feet high, at Clinch River. The timber to be White Oak, the Trestle to be on the order. the to be on the plan of that at Knob Fork, six miles north of Knoxville. The work to be completed by October Ist, on the first two sections and by November 1st, 1866, on the last described.

ADRIAN TERRY,

TAILORING.

GEORGE A. McNUTT, (Formerly of A. G. Jackson & Co.,)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN CLOTHING AND

No. 1, Coffin's Block, Gay Street, KNOXVILLE, TENN.

CRAIG, MORTON & CO.,

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

FOR SALE. GRAIN BAGS

500 TWO BUSHEL BAGS FOR SALE SHERIFF SALE. BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER ISSUED from the Circuit Court of Knox county, I will sell to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court house door in Knox-ville, on Saturday the 1st day of September, 1860, all the right, title, claim and demand that John W. Legg has in and to a certain tract of land, situated in the 18th Civil District of Knox county, adjoining the lands of W. H. Carter, G. W. Arnold and others, containing 30 Acres, more or less. Said

> M. D. BEARDEN, Sheriff. REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FARM OF 200 HUNDRED ACRES A two miles east from Knoxville, Tenn., all of which is cleared and in cultivation in corn, oats, clover and grass.—
There is a large two-story Brick House, two Barns, and other out-houses. Upon it is a good spring and a few Apple Trees.
This Farm is immediately upon the Knoxville and Butledge

Is a Farm of 108 Acres 136 miles from Knowville. There is upon it a very good, small Frame one-story House, and a large and excellent spring and a few good Feach and Apple Trees. There is 75 Acres of cleared land, all of which is in NO. S.

Is a small tract of land of 115 Acres 2), miles from Knox-ville, upon the Knoxville and Rutledge Pike. There is no house upon this land. Fity Acres of it is cleared. The East Tennessee and Virginia Rail Econ passes through it, and there NO. 4.

Is a two-story Frame Residence, with Ten Rooms and Ten Acres of land, one mile east of the court house. This Residence is situated upon a point 35 feet higher than Fort Sunders, and has a fine view of the Cumberland and other mountains and the Tennessee River. articles, just out. Address O. T. GARLEY, City ing, Biddeford, Me.

A large two-story Brick Dwelling, with sixteen rooms, and Fifty Acres of Land, two Barns and other out-houses, and good spring. Two miles from Knoxville, and upon the Knox-ville and Rutledge Pike.

Is a Farm, 3 miles from Knoxville, 212 Acres, 100 Acres cleared, and in clover, the other good timber, a small log house and barn, good springs. The East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad passes through it.

A small tract of Land of Sixty Acres, of very rich upland, 3% miles from Knoxville, and upon the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad. Twenty Acres of which is cleared, and the other Forty finely timbered.

Is One Hundred Acres of Land, half a mile from the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad Depot, and upon the Knox-ville and Rutledge Pike. No improvements, fenced and in cul-tivation in corn and oats.

A two-story Brick Dwelling house, % of a mile from the court house, and in East Knexville Corporation. There are Ten Acres of very rich river bottom in cuttivation as a vegetable garden attached to this place. There are eight rooms,

Vacabr Lors .- One hundred and Fifty vacant Town Lots NO. 11. Is Sixteen Acres of unimproved Land in the Corporation of East Knoxville, known as Flint Hill, where formerly stood the residence of Judge White. There is a fine spring upon it with the exclusive right to it. It fronts about 1,000 feet upon the river, and is half mile from the court house.

Is Eighty-five Acres of un'mproved Land, less than a mile from the court house, and a part of which is in the Corpo-

Ten Acres of Marble Land, known as the Slige Marble land, two miles east from Knoxville.

Union Bank of Tennessee, Bank of Tennessee, (old issue, Bank of Tennessee, old issue)

Bank of Chattanooge,

Ocoec Bank of Tennessee, old issue)

Ocoec Bank of Tennessee, old issue)

Knozville, Tennessee, old issue)

ER FOR SALE. sulsville Flour Mills, Saw Mill, and OF acres of land,

Knozville, Tenn

FOR SALE .- 2,000 ACRES OF FINE

DERSON county, 4 miles from Clinch River. A splen-d plantation. Very rich soil. 200 Acres new under cultiva-ion. Seven houses with out-buildings. A Church, School ouse, Doctor's Office and a Blacksmith's Shop on the land-Post Office on the farm. Will be sold for \$15,000, and is very desirable property—would make half-a-dozen good farms. COCKRILL & SEYMOUR. FOR SALE.—A MAGNIFICENT FARM of 1,000 Acres, on the Holston River, five miles from the railroad. 69 Acres of River bottom, and 389 Acres of the very best upland now under cuitivation. Three comfortable houses, with all out-buildings. Very fine timber, which can be

COCKRILL & SEYMOUR.

PROPOSALS. BIDS OR PROPOSALS FOR THE building of a new jail in Knoxville, fennessee, will be received by the undersigned, commissioners, until the 25th day of August, 1866. Said jail is to be built of stone. For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

DAVID F. DEARMOND,

M. D. BEARDEN,

CHARLES MORROW,

july18tf Chief Engineer, K. and K. Hailroad Company

MERCHANT TAILOR, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER. Late Cash'r U. B'R, Tenn. Late Cash'r B'k of Tenn.

Brokers and Commission Merchants, No. 6 WALL STREET, NEW YORK. ORRESPONDENTS AND SPECIAL Agents for Southern and Western Banks, Morchants and Railroad Companies, Negociate Loans and Business Paper, MAKE COLLECTIONS, Purchase and sell Government and other Securities on Commission.